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HONGKONG MONDAY, JUNE 2ND, 1919.

- 拜禮

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8.00	to 9.30	15	"
9.30	to 11.00	15	"
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	15	"
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	15	"
1.15	to 1.45	15	"
1.45	to 2.15	15	"
2.15	to 3.00	15	"
3.00	to 4.00	15	"

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7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	10	"
8.00	to 11.00 a.m.	15	"
11.30	to 12.00 noon	15	"
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	15	"
1.00 p.m.	to 3.30	15	"
3.30	to 4.00	15	"
4.00	to 4.30	15	"
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Shek Lung	arr. 1.45	arr. 1.55	arr. 2.05	arr. 2.10	arr. 2.20	arr. 2.25	arr. 2.30
Shum Chun	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.10	dep. 2.15	dep. 2.25	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.35
Shanghai	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.10	dep. 2.20	dep. 2.25	dep. 2.35	dep. 2.40	dep. 2.45
Taipei	dep. 2.10	dep. 2.20	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.35	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.50	dep. 2.55
Shatin	dep. 2.20	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.40	dep. 2.45	dep. 2.55	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.05
Yuen Shan	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.40	dep. 2.50	dep. 2.55	dep. 3.05	dep. 3.10	dep. 3.15
Hong Kong	dep. 2.40	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.05	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.20	dep. 3.25
Kowloon	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.00	dep. 3.10	dep. 3.15	dep. 3.25	dep. 3.30	dep. 3.35

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local
Last Ferry	arr. 3.35	arr. 3.45	arr. 3.55	arr. 4.00	arr. 4.10	arr. 4.15	arr. 4.20
Kowloon	dep. 3.45	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.10	dep. 4.20	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.30
Hong Kong	dep. 3.55	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.20	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.35	dep. 4.40
Yuen Shan	dep. 4.05	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.30	dep. 4.40	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.50
Shatin	dep. 4.15	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.35	dep. 4.40	dep. 4.50	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.00
Taipei	dep. 4.25	dep. 4.35	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.10
Shanghai	dep. 4.35	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.00	dep. 5.10	dep. 5.15	dep. 5.20
Shek Lung	dep. 4.45	dep. 4.55	dep. 5.05	dep. 5.10	dep. 5.20	dep. 5.25	dep. 5.30
CANTON (Tsi Sha Tsui)	arr. 4.55	arr. 5.05	arr. 5.15	arr. 5.20	arr. 5.30	arr. 5.35	arr. 5.40

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Fanning	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.20
Shataukok	arr. 8.45	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.05	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.25

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A COMPRADORE'S SECURITY. ACTION AGAINST THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

JUDGMENT FOR THE APPLICANT.

At the Supreme Court, on Friday, the Chief Justice (Sir William Reeves Davies, K.C.), delivered judgment for the applicant in the civil action in which Lo Shui Po, of No. 43, Bonham Strand, Hong Kong, asked for the return from the Colonial Treasurer, as the Custodian of the property of Messrs. Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., an enemy firm, of \$40,000, which sum the applicant deposited in 1907 and 1908 with the firm as security for the performance of his duties as compradore. Plaintiff claimed his money, together with interest, from the balance of \$84,464.42 received by the Custodian from the liquidator of the firm in question.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (of Messrs. Denny & Bowley) were counsel for Lo Shui Po, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, appeared for the Custodian (the Hon. Mr. McE. Messer).

His Lordship's judgment was as follows:

This is an application by originating summons for the payment to the applicant by the Custodian of Enemy Property of a sum of \$40,000, being money deposited with an alien enemy firm—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.—by the applicant as security for the performance of his duties as compradore to that firm.

The application is made under Section 7 of Ordinance 22 of 1913, which is one of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances. The section empowers the Court to order the payment by the Custodian out of the property received by him of any debts due by an enemy firm.

The material facts are not in dispute. Prior to the outbreak of war, Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., a German firm, carried on business in Germany and at Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai. The Canton branch was controlled by the manager in Hongkong. The applicant, Mr. Lo Shui Po, was compradore to the Hongkong branch from 1904 to March, 1907, and in that year he became compradore to the Canton branch. On 1st January, 1907, he deposited with the Hongkong branch \$20,000 as security for his position as compradore in the Canton branch. The receipt for the money is signed by the then manager of the firm in Hongkong, and it agrees to pay interest at 8 per cent. per annum on the deposit. On March 6th, 1907, a compradore agreement was signed at Canton by which the applicant undertook, *inter alia*, to deposit the sum of \$20,000 as security. The sum had as a fact already been deposited in Hongkong.

On January 1st, 1908, by arrangement the applicant deposited a further sum of \$10,000 as further security. This deposit was made at the Canton branch but was remitted to the Hongkong branch. The receipt is signed at Canton and also provided for the payment of interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

On December 29th, 1909, the applicant deposited a further sum of \$10,000 as further security. This deposit was made at Hongkong and likewise provided for the payment of interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

Now the Custodian does not dispute, or at any rate is not in a position to dispute, that these payments were made or received in the Hongkong branch. The firm's book for 1907 and 1908 are not, I understand, forthcoming, but the applicant alleges that the amounts would not be credited to him but to the Canton branch, and may have been employed in payment for goods purchased by that branch for export from China. This, however, is conjecture, and in any event it was long before the outbreak of war and no objection could be taken to it.

Two facts are therefore proved—
(a) that the moneys were paid or received in Hongkong
(b) that the moneys were security for discharge of the applicant's duties at Canton.

Another fact was admitted—that the applicant remained with the Canton branch after the outbreak of war, and received 8 per cent. interest on the deposit of \$40,000 up to June 30th, 1913, until the Germans were excluded from China on China joining the Allied nations. He alleges that he remained with the firm there as his \$40,000 security was owing to him, and further that he made several applications there for the return of the money. He admits that he knew the affairs of the firm were being liquidated in Hongkong, but says that he did not understand the procedure for making his application here. The real reason, of course, is that he was quite satisfied so long as he was paid 8 per cent. interest on his money, and when this was stopped, he made this application.

Now the firm in Hongkong was wound up after the outbreak of war under the Alien Enemies Winding-up Ordinances, and the liquidator appointed under those Ordinances paid over a sum of \$24,000 odd to the Custodian of Enemy Property.

I may mention that Ordinance 11 of 1913, Section 7, expressly empowered a liquidator with the permission of the Governor to discharge liabilities incurred by an alien enemy on behalf of a branch of his trade outside the Colony. This, however, is only relevant in so far as the deposits were made to secure the applicant in the discharge of his duty to the Canton branch, the deposits being in fact paid or received in Hongkong.

It is admitted that no claim was made to the liquidator appointed under the former Ordinance, and the Custodian, by virtue of the later Ordinance of 1913 (22 of 1913), is now entrusted with the control of moneys received as a result of the liquidation of the firm. I may mention that no machinery is provided by the winding-up ordinances for requiring claims to be made, and no time-limit is prescribed; and the Custodian does not in fact reply on the applicant's laches in not making a claim on the liquidator.

The position which the applicant takes up is that these deposits were made in Hongkong, that they were Hongkong assets, and that he is entitled to rank as a Hongkong creditor. In further support of this allegation he relies on an affidavit made in February last by a member of the enemy firm which confirms the applicant as to the deposit or transfer of the moneys to Hongkong and his right to the return of the same.

The Comptroller contends that the deposit was made in respect of duties to be performed in the Canton branch and under a compradore agreement which related to the Canton branch. That it became a Canton asset and is not within the scope of the liquidation; and he relies on the evidence of the applicant that he received payment of the interest in Canton and made repeated attempts to secure payment of the principal through the Canton branch. Stated briefly, objection is taken to payment on the ground that the amount has been appropriated to the Canton branch of the enemy firm, which was subject to extra-territorial jurisdiction and outside the scope of the liquidation proceedings in Hongkong.

On this I must observe that there is no evidence in proof of appropriation by the Canton firm. That it was paid here for indemnifying the applicant in the Canton branch is admitted, but there is no evidence that it, or any portion of it, found its way to the Canton branch unless it be the applicant's allegation to which I have referred as to the probability of the amounts being credited in the Hongkong books to the Canton branch and not to himself. Supposing, however, this to be the case, I do not think it affects his right to the return of the money.

What, then, is the legal position of the Custodian? The object of the Ordinance is to wind up the affairs of alien enemy firms, i.e., to get in the assets and to discharge the liabilities. In the view which I take of the case it does not affect the rights of the applicant what became of the money unless it can be shown that the applicant was a party to the conversion of it, nor can the question of the position of the enemy branch at Canton arise.

It is not challenged that the money was received in the Hongkong branch in respect of the discharge of the applicant's duties in the Canton branch. When those duties have been performed, or in the event of the compradore agreement becoming terminated by 6 months' notice (clause 2 of L.S.P.2), the applicant became entitled to the return of his money. Furthermore, the deposit being an asset of the Hongkong branch, it was in my opinion immaterial where the contract, in respect of which the deposit was made, was to be performed. On the further point I do not think that the fact of the applicant demanding payment in the last instance from the Canton branch can prevent him subsequently coming to the Head branch in Hongkong, where he paid the money, and demanding its return.

I may add that, assuming no question of alien enemies to exist and the Hongkong branch of the firm to be in bankruptcy, I do not think that the trustee on the evidence could fail to admit the proof.

There must be an order in terms of the summons.

As to the cost, I had some doubt as to the course which the Court should take, having regard to the delay of some 4 years in making the application and the reasons for such delay. It is, of course, possible that the original liquidator may have entertained the application without the applicant being enforced to come to the Court. It appears, however, that the applicant through his solicitors took all necessary steps to obtain payment from the Custodian before taking these proceedings and it was refused. In the circumstances, I feel compelled to make the order as to costs, and the application is entitled to them out of the assets.

Two Counsel were certified for.

The Attorney-General applied for a stay of execution for 3 months.

The Hon. Mr. Alabaster opposed the application, which was adjourned into Chambers.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COLONIES.

HONGKONG'S SPECIAL CLAIMS.

The question of representation in the Imperial Parliament is again affording Hongkong newspapers a good topic (remarks the *N.C. Daily News*). As has been frequently urged, the Crown Colonies have played so important a part in the war, it is only right they should have a say in the development of their destinies. However ardent in the discharge of his duties the Colonial Secretary may be, it is impossible for any home politician to possess as accurate knowledge as a man who has spent many years working in the cause of any particular Colony. Perhaps Hongkong, even more than any other Colony, needs this direct representation. She is the British stronghold in China; her harbour, in normal times, is the sheltering place of British Navy in Far Eastern waters; and she is an important centre of commercial activity. She is in a position accurately to follow the doings of business competitors, and, in fact, acts as sentinel to the British population in the Far East. Suggestions for direct representation have been mooted by Sir John Anderson with regard to the Federated Malay States, and if places like Ceylon also entered the arena, there might be a chance of securing a favourable hearing in the House with the ultimate privilege of representation.

BROADWOOD ROAD WATER SUPPLY.

GOVERNMENT'S INTENTION TO BUILD FILTER-BEDS.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., gave notice on May 27th, of his intention to ask the following question:—Will the Government take over the private pumping-station, which now supplies Broadwood Road with water, or make other provision for the water-supply of this district, so that the residents may get their water on the same terms as prevail in other parts of the Colony?

The reply is as follows:—The Government is not prepared to take over the private pumping-station, the gravitation tanks of which are situated in a private house. It is the intention to build filter-beds in the neighbourhood of the eastern end of Bowen Road, and a sum of \$100,000 is provided in the present year's estimates for commencing the work. Broadwood Ridge will be supplied from these beds, when they are completed. The purchasers of lots in this neighbourhood accepted the following condition of sale: "The Government is unable to ensure a supply of water to the lot, but will, at the expense of the purchaser, lay a service to the nearest point at which a supply by gravitation can be obtained from the existing water works system."

JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN PRISON.

TO BE EMPLOYED USEFULLY.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., gave notice to the Government on May 16th of his intention to ask the following question:—Will the Government take steps to provide juvenile offenders in goal with employment, and elementary instruction during part of each day outside their cells, instead of keeping them in cells for 22 or 23 hours out of every 24, a confinement which must be injurious to them physically, mentally, and morally?

The reply is as follows:—Arrangements have been made for juvenile offenders to have been made in the gallery of F. Hall daily from 6.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturday afternoons and Sundays excepted. Their work will generally consist of oakum-picking, envelope-making, or light tailoring. In 1913 the daily average of juvenile offenders in the goal was two, and the length of sentence was in most cases very short.

POLICE ACTIVITY AGAINST BAD CHARACTERS.

GOVERNMENT RETICENT ON THE SUBJECT.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak gave notice, on May 8th, of his intention to ask at the next meeting of the Legislative Council the following question:—In view of the stringent and drastic measures that have been, and are being, taken by the Chinese authorities in Kwangtung to root out bad characters in the districts adjacent to this Colony, what steps have the Government taken or do they propose to take to prevent such people from using this Colony as a field for their activities?

The reply is as follows:—The Government has no information regarding the measures referred to. It is thought inadvisable to make public the methods which are adopted for dealing with undesirable characters.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

SATURDAY'S TRAINING NOTES.

On Saturday morning some useful training was put in by the ponies entered for the coming Gymkhana. The course was wet and heavy and therefore, the ponies had to be taken at a moderate pace. The following times were recorded:—

Viola galloped a mile and a quarter in 3mins. 10secs., taking 2mins. 37.2secs. for the first mile.

Aidlog and Bend Or negotiated three-quarters of a mile in 1min. 49secs., covering the last quarter in 36secs.

Red Ensign was timed over the last mile of a mile and a quarter gallop, taking 2mins. 25secs., and negotiating the last quarter in 34secs.

Morning Star took things easily over a mile and a quarter, taking 3mins. 21.1secs. for the whole distance.

Lord Lorne did a good mile and a quarter in 3mins. 9.1secs., taking 2mins. 34.4secs. for the first mile.

Pink Eye galloped a mile in 2mins. 38secs., going the last quarter very slowly in 37.2secs.

Rheostat and Sunbeam ran a company over a mile and a quarter. They accomplished the first mile in 2mins. 34secs., and the whole distance in 3mins. 11.4secs.

Gentle Cat galloped a mile in 2mins. 29.4secs., finishing very well.

American Chief and Juxex were galloped together over a mile and a quarter, doing it in the satisfactory time of 3mins. 2secs. They took matters comfortably over the last quarter.

Paper Money went over a mile and a quarter in 3mins. 14secs., taking 35secs. for the last quarter.

Hector ran a mile in 2mins. 49secs., taking things easily.

Alexander was taken over a mile in 2mins. 29secs.

Burning Daylight's time over the last three-quarters of a gallop over a mile was 1min. 48.1secs.

Vivat went over a mile and a quarter at a moderate pace in 3mins. 20secs. Smokebox went easily over three-quarters of a mile in 2mins. 5secs.

CANDID CONFESSION.

"A LITTLE BIT OF BOOZE."

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, Edward Sheehan, was charged with being a vagrant.

Defendant, who appeared to be in a penitent mood, made the following confession:—I am an unemployed seaman. I had been working on a steamer, and, being ill when the vessel arrived in Hongkong, I entered the Hospital. On leaving the hospital I found that the ship had cleared out, leaving me behind. I obtained some money and had a "booze," after which I went to the Sailors' Home and had a row with the manager, Captain Milroy. I was a little "boozy" then, and was brought up before the Magistrate and fined \$5. Then I went back to the Home and was refused admission. After that, having a good sum of money—about \$60—I had a couple of days' knocking about. I secured a berth on the *Asiatica* some time ago, and, well, I had a little bit of "booze" on her, too. I worked in her until I had earned about \$60; then I left, and have had no employment since. When, finally, I came to my senses I thought to myself that I had better consider the means of going to sea. I went to see the Harbour Master and explained to him the whole truth, as I am explaining to your Worshipship now. He telephoned to the Sailors' Home to Captain Milroy, and I went there. I was told to clear out. I then went back to Captain Taylor and he again told me that he would do his best to get me away on the *Empress of Asia*. I told him that in the meantime I had no place to live.

Mr. Lindell asked Sheehan if he was willing to enter the House of Detention till arrangements could be made to send him on the *Empress of Asia*.

Sheehan expressed his willingness, and an order was made accordingly.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MR. PONSONBY FANE'S XII. v. N.C.O.'S AND MEN OF THE GARRISON.

This match will be played on His Majesty's birthday, on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground, beginning at 10 a.m. The teams will be as follows:—

Mr. Ponsonby Fane's XII.—C. Severn, U. Omar, Lieut.-Col. Coles, Yew Man Tsun, G. E. Marley, A. H. Rumjahn, D. R. Wahl, A. B. Raworth, A. A. Claxton, C. Stapleton, C. G. Robinson, and R. Ponsonby Fane.

Garrison XII.—B. M. Keenan, R. Q. M. Allan, C. Q. M. S. Talford, C. B. M. Goodman, Sergeant Athorne, Capt. Horrocks, C. B. M. Turley, Sergt. Strange, Lieut. Lawrence, Gar. Baines, Pte. Comors, Corpl. Mann.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

The following goods have just arrived and are on sale at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Potted Meats & Fish in tins

Ham & Chicken	40c.	Shrimp	40c.
Bloater	40c.	Anchovy	45c.

Sausages in tins

Oxford	per tin	\$1.35 and 75c.
Cambridge	"	\$1.10

Fish in tins

Blackwall Whitebait	per tin	75c.
Fresh Lobsters	"	\$2.00
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	"	75c.
Pilchards in Oil	"	\$1.50

Pickles in pint bots.

White Onions, Gerkins	"	90c. per bot.
Picalilli Mixed	"	50c. "
Red Cabbage	"	"

Soups in pint tins

Ox Tail	Mockturtle	"	60c. per tin.
Kidney	Tomato	"	"
Venison	Cressy	"	"

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GRAND HOTEL, rooms without Baths.

GRAND ANNEX, rooms with Baths, and most up-to-date accommodation.

GRAND STRAND, rooms with Baths, facing the Bathing Beach.

Under the excellent Management of

The Grand Hotels, Limited, TSINGTAO.

Ideal Sea Bathing, Cuisine recently improved, and with excellent Orchestra will afford all the enjoyment desired, during Summer Season.

For particulars, please address—

H. J. HEARNE
General Manager.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply:—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2332.

Manufacture:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K323.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1913.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

SUMMER SUITINGS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS. COTTONS & SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERES

WORSTEDS. FLANNELS. SERGES.

etc., etc.

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of BUSINESS TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JUNE 3RD, 1919.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE, Secretary.
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919. [333]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of BUSINESS TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JUNE 3RD, 1919.
By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, Secretaries.
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919. [334]

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company Office on TUESDAY, JUNE 17TH, 1919, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 28th February, 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th June to the 17th June 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. G. HOLT, Secretary.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [335]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.
THE S. S. "Siam".

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the cargo hold and/or extra hazardous goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by June 6th, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 4th, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THORSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, May 31st, 1919. [336]

"The Romance of Tarzan" Provides
Even More Dramatic and Colorful
Entertainment than "Tarzan
of the Apes."

Beginning with one of the most novel ideas in the whole realm of fiction, the producers of "The Romance of Tarzan," which comes to the cinema theatre to night have, in the wisest money brains and energy upon the theme of Edgar Rice Burroughs' masterly book with unusually happy results.
The new cinema drama presents the concluding chapter of "Tarzan of the Apes" in a manner that surpasses the original production, according to the judgment of metropolitan critics who have reported pre-release showings of the massive seven reel picture, play.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers, Painters and Scarpers, Shoemakers or Leatherworkers, to H.M. Naval Yard.
Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Constructor, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, not later than Noon, JUNE 10TH, 1919.
E. G. KENNETT, Chief Constructor.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [337]

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.
THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 33, Queen's Road Central, will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, which will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after this date be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.
F. W. STAPLETON, Manager.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [338]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO. Shipchangers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Cornhill Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101, Des Voeux Road Central, (opposite to west corner of the Central Market). Telephone 209.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [339]

INTIMATIONS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JUNE 3RD, 1919.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [334]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 28, George's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to Section 88 (3) of the Companies Ordinance 1911.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [335]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.
WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will, in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [336]

G. R.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS, with the exception of the Chinese of Chinese descent, who are to be employed in the Colony, must be registered in the Registry Office, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
40

KWONG FAT, NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF IVORY, SANDALWOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND SILVER WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [315]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "Siaman".
Apply to—
GERMINEAL CIGAR STORE, 18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [317]

TO LET.

NO. 2, BROADWOOD ROAD, UNFURNISHED, BROADWOOD ROAD, FURNISHED.
For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRITTON & CO., York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong. [314]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.
NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN, Gilman & Co. Ltd., 8A, Des Voeux Road Central. [797]

TO LET.

AT the PEAK, with immediate possession, NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK, Supreme Court. [735]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [688]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 8-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
FERGUSON SMITH SETH & FLEMING [523]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [744]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [31]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shanghai, and known and Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General in Canton as Lots Numbers 8 and 25 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in two Crown Leases of the said Lots respectively each for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1930.
2.—The Property, which was lately occupied by Japanese and Company, has an area of 22,895 square feet and is advantageously situated on South and Central Avenues. A Residence, Godowns and Servants' quarters are built on the site.
3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the CHINESE BUREAU OF TRADE, AUSTRIA AND CHINA, in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.
4.—Inspection of the Property can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.
5.—Tenders in writing, which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai," so as to reach him not later than the 27th day of June, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 17th day of JULY, 1919.
6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the highest or any Tender received.
ALLAN G. MOSSOP, Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, May 31st, 1919. [317]

RAW SILK EXPORTERS.

P. MUGGIANT, 14, RUE DESIREE LYON SUEK MERCHANT, Seeks to represent as Agent in Lyons (France) Exporters of Raw Silk from Canton. Excellent references and connections. Thorough Experience. Offices and warehouse established. [398]

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAYOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (MONDAY), June 2nd, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.
Also
10 doz. Port Wine
70 pairs Ladies' Shoes
15 Gentlemen's Raincoats
and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA, AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAYOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 4th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.
Ward robes, Chest of Drawers, Ice Boxes, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Ornaments, Crockery and Glassware, Typewriters, Brass Ornaments, Clocks, Cabinets, and a line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 31st, 1919.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphong and Hankow Roads.
Tel. 2.3. Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished, it now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. Y. O'BERRY, Proprietor. [103]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER. RANEAU, OCEAN AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICA, COLOMBIA, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DUNERA"

carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 8TH, 1919, taking cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessels, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Passes will be received at the Office until 2 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113, 22, Des Voeux Road Central.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.
Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

In Bottles at 50c. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

In Boxes at \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY, TEL. 16. [12]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. London Office: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 2ND, 1919.

CONCERNING INDIA.

THE trade connection between Hongkong and India is so great that we should be peculiarly interested in the development of the great Peninsula even if there were not the sentimental tie of the Imperial idea. Moreover, India is a very important portion of Asia and the conditions prevailing in it are almost certain to influence other parts of the Continent. It is, indeed, a question of action and reaction, and when we read some of the extraordinary statements of the originator of the "Swadeshi Vow" we begin to wonder whether some of the crude utterances of Dr. SUN YAT-SHEN during the 1912 period have had any effect in India. It is, of course, reasonable to believe that the arch agitator of China has modified his views during the last seven years, but we cannot escape the feeling that much of the recent disturbance in China has been due to the ill-founded hopes of a new heaven upon a very old portion of the earth that Dr. SUN YAT-SHEN and his disciples led their fellow-countrymen to expect.

Every thoughtful student of world-politics is convinced that each nation of the world worthy of the name is attempting to advance; that is a law of nature. We must sympathise with the legitimate efforts of any people to govern themselves, but one of the qualifications for this is the ability to maintain law and order. Without being pharisaical we can safely assert that, in the aggregate, the British have done their utmost to assist backward nations to improve their social and economic conditions. There are, of course, reactionaries in Great Britain; the "last ditchers" did not die when the wings of the House of Lords were clipped. Our Civil Service system tends to create bureaucrats, who do not welcome the idea of surrendering their

powers. On the other hand, there are impulsive enthusiasts who will accept nothing less than the equality of men. We notice, for example, in a Ceylon newspaper which has just reached us that the Rev. A. G. FRASER, son of the late Governor-General of Bengal, advocates manhood suffrage for that Colony. In reality he is aiming at a reform of the bureaucratic system. It is inevitable that ultimately there must be responsible Government in Ceylon, as elsewhere, but prudence demands that we advance, not by leaps and bounds, but by cautious steps. Canute showed his flatterers that it was impossible to stem the incoming tide, and from time to time the people of India must be granted more and more power. Only one thing can retard progress, and that is a repetition of the senseless resort to disorder which has been a feature of the past few weeks. We cannot ignore the recent history of Persia, Mexico, China and, above all other places, Russia, in this connection. Political power thrust abruptly into the hands of "uneducated" people is almost certain to lead to chaos. On the other hand, of course, suppression of the legitimate political ambitions of the educated is equally certain to deflect into channels which lead to strife and disorder energies which might be usefully employed in developing a nation.

The value of education and the effect of it upon all classes, especially Asiatics, cannot be ignored. It was not until nearly half-a-century after compulsory education had been introduced into Great Britain that manhood suffrage became law. In India—and to a less extent, perhaps, in China—the mass of the people are still illiterate and superstitious. It may be argued that some of the people of India who have been educated are also superstitious, but, even so, they include a much smaller proportion who are credulous of every lying rumour. They are not so much at the mercy of unscrupulous demagogues, because they are able to read and think for themselves. The Indian Mutiny was born of superstition, and the new campaign of "the Swadeshi Vow" is based on a fallacy in the region of economics. "I am told," says Mr. GANDHI, "that there are in India English-owned mills which do not admit Indian shareholders." He then says that if such is the case the cloth from those mills "bears the taint of ill-will." Now it is perfectly legitimate for the Swadeshi fraternity to start new enterprises, and, if they really feel that way inclined, they can manufacture goods and label them "Made in India."

The originator of the vow, however, says frankly: "I may add that covenanted to the restricted Swadeshi referred to here will not rest satisfied with Swadeshi only. They will extend the vow to all other things possible." Anything more retrograde in principle it would be impossible to conceive. It is not reasonable to expect that there will be any great initiative in scientific work amongst Indians for some years, however great may be the altruistic efforts of the British to "produce it. True, a few natives have done well in that field of human endeavour, but the Oriental mind is of the literary, rather than the practical and scientific, type. It is because there is no great desire amongst Indians to initiate large industrial enterprises that the direction of those that exist in the country is in the hands of the British. An exception is, furnished by the Tata concerns, and perhaps others will follow along the trail they have blazed. In the meantime, nothing can be more subversive of the true interests of the Indians themselves than the circulation of false economic theories amongst masses of ignorant people. Violence is the inevitable sequel.

Staff Inspector Mackenzie, of the H.K. P. (R.), has been granted leave to February 24th, 1920.

Mr. J. Johnstone has been appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council in succession to Mr. D. Landale.

Mr. C. G. Perdue has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police during the absence of Mr. T. H. King.

Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., has been promoted Captain (Emergency) in recognition of services rendered during the war.

Mr. B. Baker has been appointed to act as manager of the Kowloon-Canton Railway during the absence of Mr. H. P. Winslow.

The Fire and Marine Insurance offices will be closed for the transaction of public business to-morrow.

The annual general meeting of Messrs. Wm. Powell, Ltd., will be held on Tuesday, June 17th, at noon.

Tenders are invited by the P.W.D. for the construction of a road connecting Wanchai Gap with the new road above the cemeteries, Happy Valley.

The cases (one death) of bubonic plague, two cases (one British) of enteric fever, and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Friday.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, Mr. R. O. Hutchison fined a Chinese \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour, for being in unlawful possession of 19½ taels of opium.

The Committee of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong intends to apply at an early date to the Legislative Council for a Bill to provide for the incorporation of the Missions to Seamen in Hongkong.

Sergt. W. J. Kerr, of the Hongkong Police Force, left for Saigon, yesterday, by the *Siamy*, to undergo the Pasteur treatment in consequence of having been bitten by a dog believed to be suffering from rabies.

Geo. James Connor was wrongly described as the chief officer of the *Haitian* in our issue of Saturday. Mr. Connor, we are informed, is not connected with the steamer in any way, and we very much regret the mistake.

In consequence of the inclement nature of the weather on Saturday morning, the Polo Club Gymkhana, which was to have been held in the afternoon, was again postponed, this time indefinitely. It is hoped to hold a Gymkhana towards the end of July.

The importation into the United Kingdom of all rouble notes (other than those issued by the Caisse d'Emission of the Provisional Government of Archangel) is prohibited. This prohibition, however, does not apply to notes which are imported under licence given by, or on behalf of, the British Treasury.

The undermentioned ports of the Colony are specified by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government as ports into which dutiable and denatured spirits may be imported and exported:—1, Victoria Harbour as defined by the Interpretation Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 31 of 1911; 2, Tai O in the Island of Lantau in the New Territories.

The *Telemachus*, which left Saigon for Hongkong on May 25th with a cargo of rice, broke a connecting-rod while on the voyage and had to drop anchor off the Pratas reef. When the *Kanchan*, which arrived in harbour on Friday, passed her on May 29th the captain signalled that he did not require help, as he expected to be ready for sailing on the evening of the same date.

An armed highway robbery took place at 11.45 p.m. on Saturday. Three men, armed with revolvers suddenly appearing from some bushes, held up a ricksha-coolie at Sham-sui-poi as he was pulling his ricksha along the Yau-mat Road. After searching the man they took \$1.24 from him. The coolie resisted and was shot in the shoulder by one of the robbers, who then made off.

The *Gazette* announces that an Order-in-Council has been made providing that "no person shall import any article from any place in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, or Switzerland unless such article is accompanied or preceded by a certificate of origin and interest relating thereto. Provided that the owners, agents, charters and master of any ship on which any article is imported without such certificate as may be required under this rule, if they or he, as the case may be, have no interest in the said article except as the carriers thereof, shall not be deemed to have imported the said article unless they or he shall have discharged the said article."

It has been officially notified in Singapore that a telegram has been received from the Principal Port Officer, Rangoon, stating that two Islands have appeared in Latitude 19deg. 00min. North, Longitude 82deg. 24min. East, and Latitude 19deg. 31min. North, Longitude 82deg. 23min. East about 20 feet high with broken water all round and discoloured water well to south-west of both Islands. Mariners are warned accordingly.

GERMANY'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS:

REFUSAL TO HAND OVER THE EX-KAISER:
IMMEDIATE ADMISSION TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS DEMANDED

ALLIES PREPARED TO BOMB BERLIN.

PRESENTATION OF AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS DELAYED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PEACE TREATY.

STEPS TO ENFORCE SIGNATURE.

Paris, May 26th.

A Havas message says:—Steps to be taken to make the Germans sign the Peace Treaty, if desired by the Allied Governments, will include the bombing of Berlin and other large cities, which could be easily accomplished. Such attacks would quickly bring the Germans to reason, assuring their final submission.

GERMANY'S COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

Paris, May 26th.

A Havas message says:—The counter-proposals of Count von Rantzau have been handed to M. Clemenceau. Germany demands immediate admission to the League of Nations, insisting that she should receive a mandate for her former colonies.

She refuses her consent to the handing over of the Kaiser.

Germany proposes to pay as compensation for damage one milliard pounds sterling by 1926; and afterwards make annual payments, the total of which is not to exceed five milliard pounds sterling.

BETTER THAN GERMANY DESERVES.

Paris, May 26th.

A Havas message states:—Paris opinion on the German Note on the economic terms is that it is a tissue of sophistries. The Allies' conditions leave the Germans in a better situation than they deserve, for Germany has been spared the nameless horrors and devastation that France, Belgium, Italy, Serbia, Poland and Rumania suffered. Germany is disappointed, not repentant.

THE LATE GERMAN POSSESSIONS.

FRENCH SATISFACTION.

Paris, May 26th.

A Havas message says:—It is evident that satisfaction is felt in Paris at the progress of the negotiations between France and Britain for the distribution of the former German possessions in West Africa. It is announced from an authoritative source that Togoland and a great part of the Cameroons will pass to France—not to be considered as being under a mandate from the League of Nations, but to be held in full sovereignty by the French State.

The French will also regain possession of a strip of territory in the French Congo adjoining the Cameroons ceded to Germany after the Agadir crisis. The Council of Four admits only one modification to the régime of the Saar valley. If after 15 years the Germans are to purchase the coal mines from France, they may pay in securities other than gold.

TOGOLAND AND THE CAMEROONS.

Paris, May 26th.

France will control Togoland and the Cameroons with mandates from the League of Nations.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

ITALY AND ISTRIA.

Paris, May 26th.

A Havas message says:—The Council of Four, fruitlessly, devoted time to the consideration of Italian counter-proposals involving Fiume. Italy further wants sovereignty over all Istria.

It is generally thought that an agreement will not be reached in time for inclusion in the treaty with Austria.

PRESENTATION OF TERMS DELAYED.

Paris, May 26th.

It is not likely that the Austrian terms will be presented this week.

MR. HARRY HAWKER'S RESCUE.

ROYAL CONGRATULATIONS.

London, May 26th.

The King and Queen Alexandra telegraphed to Mrs. Hawker their congratulations on the happy rescue of her gallant husband.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES IN LONDON.

London, May 26th.

The dramatic news of Mr. Hawker's safety came as a complete surprise as all hope was abandoned on Saturday, when twelve destroyers returned from Ireland after having fruitlessly scoured an area 300 miles from Ireland.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

ATTACKS BY BOTH SIDES.

SIMLA, May 26th.

An enemy column from Khost, under Nadir Khan, is engaged in operations against Thal. It is stated that the Afghan regulars have rations but that Nadir Khan's followers are subsisting by begging food from the Wazirs.

The enemy has occupied Spinwam. Our withdrawal was satisfactory.

Reporters from Upper Kurran show that some Afghan tribesmen attacked Chapri yesterday, near Pailwar Kotal, but were driven off by the local militia, who killed a number of the assailants without sustaining casualties.

Our troops at Chaman captured an Afghan frontier post at Spia Baldak on the 26th. The forts were subjected to a thorough bombardment, after which the towers of the ridge commanding the forts were assaulted and taken, while the main gate was blown up.

The capture was completed by our assaulting troops ascending the walls, where resisted but the bulk were either killed or captured.

No change is reported at Dacca.

In conformity with our policy in Upper Tochi, we have withdrawn exposed militia posts south of Waziristan.

THE MARCH ON KABUL.

SIMLA, May 26th.

Reuters' special correspondent at Peshawar, writing yesterday, says:—

Interest now centres on Kabul and the marching on that city of certain Afghan troops. Behind them is the cavy bearing General Barret's reply to the Armistice proposal, and behind him is Saleh Mahomed, the Afghan Commander, who says he has been recalled, but who is undoubtedly going to Kabul for an ulterior purpose.

Bringing up the rear, and likely to get to Kabul first, is Herat Bibi, the Queen Mother, possessing the late Amir's speediest motor cars.

Dramatic events are possible when the conflicting personages and elements meet at Kabul.

Information brought by a recent despatch has since confirmed the fact that Nasrullah is alive. He is well lodged and not locked up in the citadel. He is allowed a certain amount of exercise. The Amir occasionally visits him and apparently discusses matters of policy. He is fed with delicacies from the Amir's table, which has led to the rumour that he was poisoned. His family are allowed access to him, but in no other way is he treated with harshness. The money made by Nasrullah in the gun-running trade has been confiscated.

It is difficult to obtain information as to what is happening in the place. The Amir lives in constant dread of assassination and hardly leaves the precincts of his palace, while only very trusted people are admitted to his presence. He transacts most of his business over the telephone. The Palace is fitted with a complete installation connected with Jallalabad.

There have been no Durbars since the one at which the Amir announced his intention to invade India. It remains to be seen whether the Amir will have the courage to hold a Durbar to consider the Armistice.

Afghan precedent demands that an important step of this kind be not taken without a speech from the Throne. He will soon know the physical and moral effects of the recent bombing raid on Kabul.

GERMANY.

JEALOUSY IN HIGH CIRCLES.

Paris, May 24th.

A Havas message states:—French Foreign Office circles state that Herr Erzberger, leader of the Catholic Centre Party in Germany, who is now very influential in the councils of the Government, is notoriously hostile to Count Brockdorff von Rantzau, whose place as head of the German Delegation he hoped to occupy.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AMITY.

CELEBRATION OF ITALY'S ENTRY

Paris, May 24th.

A Havas message states:—On the occasion of the anniversary of Italy's entry into the war, resolutions affirming the brotherhood of the two nations were voted by the French Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

FRENCH LABOUR.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN PARIS.

Paris, May 24th.

A Havas message states:—A satisfactory arrangement has been come to between the employers and the management of the Paris street car services concerning the application of an eight-hour day.

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

NOTABLE SERMON BY THE REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE.

The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie preached

a very interesting sermon at the Union

Church yesterday evening. Taking as his

text: "Whence come wars and whence

come fightings among you? Come they

not hence, even of your passions that

war in your members? Ye lust, and have

not; ye kill, and covet, and cannot

obtain; ye fight and war, yet ye have

not because ye ask not." (James iv. 1-2).

he said:—I think one's first feeling on

looking at this passage with any care is

amazement at finding it in a letter to

Christian converts of the early days.

The tone is what might be looked for

from Amos or Malachi in a period of

degeneracy; we are surprised at it from

an Apostle who was the brother of our

Lord in the first generation of Christian

life and institutions.

It is indeed difficult to imagine

how Christians in the first flush

of a new life could have needed to

be reproved for anything deserving to

be called wars and fightings, or, as

in the previous chapter, for "hitter

jealousy and faction" in their hearts.

It is impossible to suppose that murder

can have been a common practice in even

the best instructed of Christian com-

munities—the law of the Lord would

have prevented that had there been

nothing else to prevent it. It cannot be

literal killing then that is spoken of here,

nor yet literal "wars" and "fightings."

The Apostle then must have been look-

ing beneath the surface, and laying him-

self out to destroy the roots of the evil

passions he writes about, though their

outward results as yet were only showing

in the bud. This would be quite in line

with our Saviour's own way of teaching

for He always did teach that sin lies in

the heart and may be as blameless when

hidden there as when it appears in act.

St. John, whom we call the apostle of

love, takes the same tone when he de-

clares that the man who hates his

brother is a murderer, and likens him to

Cain who carried out in act the evil

whose root is in many a reputable Chris-

tian's heart.

It is clear that what wrang-

lings and disputes had appeared among

some of the early Christian flocks. There

is nothing surprising in that for whilst

these people were Christian they had not

ceased to be human, and we know what

human nature is, even when it is under

the working of grace.

Well, St. James here goes right to the

root of some of these troubles. "We tend

to look for the origin of "wars and fight-

ings" in external circumstances, but it

really lies within the human heart. My

circumstances are not of no importance

but they matter little compared with my

state of mind. The Kingdom of heaven,

our Saviour taught, is not to be looked

for here or there; it is within you,"

He affirmed. The same can be said of

the Kingdom of Satan. That realm of

darkness is also a matter of darkness. If

the light within us is darkness we

have reached the utter negation of day

and of the happiness and peace which

belong to it. If the inward principle be

evil passion, such as jealousy and covet-

ing, its manifestation can only be fac-

tion and strife, in either Church, or

family or nation, or between one nation

and another. War between nations is the

open expression on public and organised

scale of the very wicked feelings which

inhabit individual hearts.

Before the outbreak of the last war

the world was in a certain sense at peace,

but it is open to question whether the

peace was worth preserving. Indeed,

all the causes of war were lying under

neath, like banked-up furnaces, only wait-

ing for an opening of the door to let the

air through. After war had really

broken out and the earth was filled with

pain and sorrow, many doubted whether

there could be a God. But in God's eyes

the world may have been worse during

the time when we were satisfied with it

than when we were satisfied with it

because we found it a pleasant one,

in which we could buy and sell and get

gain and follow our ambitions and our

enjoyments.

There was not open war in the world,

but all the ugly things which lie at the

root of war were luxuriating in men's

hearts, and if it needed a war to check

them we have more reason to believe that

is a God after the war than we had before

it. There is indeed a God, and He can

not suffer ill-will and envy to be the

mainstays of human life, so He has

ordained that these evil passions always,

sooner or later, result in loss and sorrow.

I should like to give you an extract

from a German sermon, for which I am

indebted to the Christian World of

March 27th. "It was preached by Dr.

Fassbinder, a Franciscan monk, to a

Catholic confraternity at Munich on

Sunday, February 23rd this year:

"We wanted to gain the whole

world and were eager to barter our

souls for the prize. Would it have

profited us? When I reflect upon the

iniquity and sin which governed our

lives both as a State and as individuals

I am forced to believe that it was pride,

avarice, greed, and envy of the welfare

of others which were the active driving

forces within us. Think of what world

dominion would have made of us Ger-

mans. We should have walked the earth

as gods. Superciliously we should have

looked down upon the inferior races of

mankind, and not a chink or cranny

would have been left in our brazen

armour through which the divine graces

of charity, humility, and mercy might

enter. We have sinned grievously, we

have disgraced our German name, and

it will be God's own way of healing us

if He casts us on the bed of humiliation

and does not stretch out His Almighty

hand to raise us until we are again ready

to walk with Him and He with us."

There are other quotations from other

German sermons of a similar kind in the

same article, and I am glad to acquaint

you with them for more reasons than one.

They are in a way the best news I have

read since the Armistice, for, though one

must not exaggerate their importance

they do at least prove that in Germany

there are eyes which at length are open-

ing to the realities of the moral situation.

That this signifies a change is shown by

the contrast between utterances of the

same preachers about a year ago and

then after the German collapse.

Listen to Dr. Traub, a prominent

Lutheran, on the eve of Ludendorff's

great onset in March last year: "Let

our German soul rise to the height of

the great and solemn events of the next

few days when not only the vast material

power of the Fatherland, but our sublime

spirituality as well will be challenged by

the western forces of evil. With

Ludendorff and Hindenburg the angels

will fight; our enemies have the dark

... ..

SOALIST COMMONWEALTH. L.P. AND THE ELECTION.

This presidential address at the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party at Huddersfield, on April 21st, Mr. Philip Snowden (who lost his seat in the House of Commons at the last election by a majority of 15,000) said we had seen the beginning of the end of the old order of class domination and economic slavery, and the new order was being born in blood and suffering, slowly and painfully. Humanity had climbed a hard road to the summit of Calvary, but the resurrection to the new life of freedom and brotherhood was at hand. Thrones and dynasties had been overthrown over two-thirds of Europe, and the red flag of Socialism floated where but yesterday despotism held the people in vile subjection. The circumstances of the General Election in Great Britain were worthy of Mr. Lloyd George and his associates. Never before in the political history of the country had a politician sunk to such depths of infamy to keep in office. The latest passions of the people were appealed to, the grossest misrepresentation indulged in, and impossible promises were lavishly made. The able body of the Liberal party followed Lloyd George, selling their souls to keep their seats. The result of the General Election was by no means an overwhelming triumph for the Coalition. The full force of opposition was brought to bear upon the L.P. candidates who had been members of the late Parliament. They lost their seats, but kept their self-respect, and maintained the honour of their cause unsullied. (Cheers.)

The reaction against the Government, due to disgust with the circumstances of the General Election, disillusionment about peace, and the non-payment of the wages to the haggard Kaiser, who cost of the war, had come more and more to the fore. The Liberal party was quickly and with greater force than was expected. Perhaps nothing had contributed more to the evident desire of the haggard Kaiser to reverse its vote of December than the flagrant breach of the Prime Minister's pledge on the question of conscription. In industrial matters the Labour party in the House of Commons was doing well, but it was disappointing in its failure to secure fundamental questions as civil liberty and economic and international policy. The Labour party had never become a great political party and never deserve success unless it championed the cause of those who were oppressed and fought for a high standard of national morality in home and foreign affairs. There was no place in the future for a political party whose vision was limited by considerations of mere material improvement for one class of the community. The results of recent by-elections had shown that the Labour party could rise to the greatness of the present need and it would turn in disappointment from it, and in despair would turn once more to the old Liberal party, which had failed them so pitifully in the past. The country was seething with industrial unrest, due above all to the new conception which had taken possession of the workers of their rights as wealth producers. The governing classes appeared to be living in a realm of pre-war conditions and ideas; they failed to realise that the old economic order had broken down, and was no longer capable of satisfying the workers' demand. No palliatives would settle labour unrest. The war had hastened the break-up of the capitalist system, and the only solution of the labour and social problem was the establishment of the Socialist commonwealth, with workers allowed full participation in the control of the factory and workshop, and the ordering of their own lives. (Cheers.)

CAPITALISM AND PEACE.

They knew from what had leaked through the closed doors of the Paris Conference that there was a determination by the Allied Powers to secure the imperialistic aims embodied in secret treaties. The terms of the Peace Treaty to be submitted to Germany confirmed every fear entertained of the character of the peace which would follow a military victory. The League of Nations was not likely to be established by Governments who were still under the spell of the old and wicked conception of the conditions of national security. No League of Nations which was a league of capitalist Governments could ever be more than an aggravation of the old system of groupings and alliances maintained by armed force. There was only one cement that could bind the nations of the earth together in a league of peace, and that was the spirit of internationalism and fraternity. The statesmen who for three months had been trying to settle the affairs of Europe lived still in a world which was passing away, and were blind to the new forces and ideas animating the new democracy. The terms to be submitted to Germany were not peace terms. The final struggle had yet to be decided; the new war was not one of Governments and of nations, in which people were driven like cattle to fight and die for their masters, but a war of systems and classes, in which the oppressors of all nations would be ranged on one side against their hereditary oppressors and exploiters. Claiming to be the knights-errant of civilisation, the existing Governments of the old order would organise and use what armies they could raise to fight internationalism and Socialism, which they hated more than Kaiserism.

At the conclusion of Mr. Snowden's address the delegates sprang to their feet and fervently sang "The Red Flag." On the proposition of Mrs. Philip Snowden the conference carried an emergency resolution demanding the immediate raising of the blockade of Germany and the removal of embargoes on the trade of the enemy and neutral countries, and also that the world's stock of foodstuffs and raw materials should be organised.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LORD CHANCELLOR ON BOLSHEVISM. DANGER TO EUROPE.

Resuming their sessional dinners, which were suspended during hostilities, the United Club entertained Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, at the Criterion Restaurant, on April 3rd. Sir Park Giff, M.P.,

In submitting the toast "Our Guest," the Chairman, said Lord Birkenhead held a unique position in our legal records, and was the first Lord Chancellor to take up his residence in the Palace of Westminster. He had carved out his own career, and no man on the Bench or at the Bar would grudge him the position he had attained. (Hear, hear.) At an age when most legal men were too busy even to apply for "silk" (hear, hear) — he had gained the highest position by sheer ability, indomitable pluck and perseverance, and a commanding and attractive personality. His outstanding virtue was loyalty to his friends, his profession, his King and country. (Cheers.) He was a great advocate, a great lawyer, a unique personality. (Cheers.)

THEIR POLITICAL INSANITY.

The Lord Chancellor, responding, said a hope had been expressed that he might prove capable of "keeping the King's conscience." Perhaps it was a sufficient assurance to say that for forty-six years he had not been unable to support the burden of his own conscience. (Laughter.) He approached his new tasks without any very considerable anxiety. (Hear, hear.) Turning to international affairs, he said it was difficult to define, to describe, and to understand the Bolshevist movement, but it was very necessary to attempt to understand it. It was an ailment so curious, so mysterious, so difficult to analyse, that if we did not see it vital and progressive before our eyes, it would be hard to believe that there were so many men capable of a reversion to what seemed a sheer form of political insanity. It was a claim advanced by the proletariat, but every previous proletarian claim has grounded itself upon the view that the will of the greater number should prevail.

Bolshevism was avowedly based upon an admission that the proletariat should indeed ostensibly rule, but that under no circumstances whatever should the proletariat rule upon an appeal to and a decision by the proletariat. In other words, it was a reversion to the old tyrannical form of government of the ancient Greek States. It was as completely divorced from every form of democratic conception as was the Government of the Czars of Russia, or the Government of Germany in July, 1914, or as our own Government at the time of the Tudors and under the rule of Charles I. The world was confronted with a threat advanced by men who did not pretend to have the slightest respect for the sanctity of human life. It was astounding to find this influence overlapping the boundaries of countries and engulfing the population of a great part of Europe. The attention of the Paris Conference had been constantly engaged by the menace. The question whether the ghost of the Russian bear, which the Allies in the early days of the war, could walk over Europe, unhoused, unquieted, had not been and could not be neglected by those to whom the interests of civilisation were to-day committed. But the difficulties of a solution were as great as the necessity of a solution.

Bolshevism would spread over the greater part of Europe, but he did not believe it would spread in the countries of the victorious Allies. But if it was arrested and defeated here it would be because it was met by that English sanity which prevailed through the convulsions of the French Revolution. It would only be met if we were able to call together men who would show as much sympathy with the needs of the day as was shown by the statesmen of 100 years ago to the needs of their day. We were beset by problems and risks greater than we had ever had, but he was persuaded we could triumph over them if all men of good will stood side by side, tearing up every party label that had become obsolete, and holding that the only credential for the future was that they believed in England and in God who made England great and could keep her great. (Cheers.)

with a view to supplying the peoples of Europe in proportion to their needs.

Mrs. Snowden spoke in harrowing terms of the sufferings of women and children in Austria-Hungary. The conditions brought about by the blockade and embargoes were, she said, the cause of the terrorism which was falsely described as Bolshevism.

Speaking as a discharged soldier, a delegate aroused enthusiasm by saying that the souls of the men of our Armies of Occupation revolted at what the Government were doing. Another delegate said it should be possible for Labour to organise such a demonstration as would convince the Government that the workers were not going to see women and children starving.

Miss Margaret Bondfield was the mover of a resolution, which was carried, urging that steps should be taken to reconstruct the International on a permanent basis, and that it was necessary that every section of Socialist and Labour movements should be duly represented at all international conferences.

Mr. Arthur Ponsonby moved a resolution condemning British intervention in Russia. He said we placed our trust originally in the Russian steam roller. That had gone; but the man with the red flag was there, and the Government did not like him. The Government had refused passports to those who wanted to see the truth at first-hand, because they did not want the knowledge to spread that the offers of the Soviet Government for peace with the Allies were reasonable and might be accepted. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The conference also passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of British troops from Ireland and recognition of the form of government desired by the Irish people, and stating that it regarded the claims of the Indian and Egyptian peoples to self-government as essentially just.

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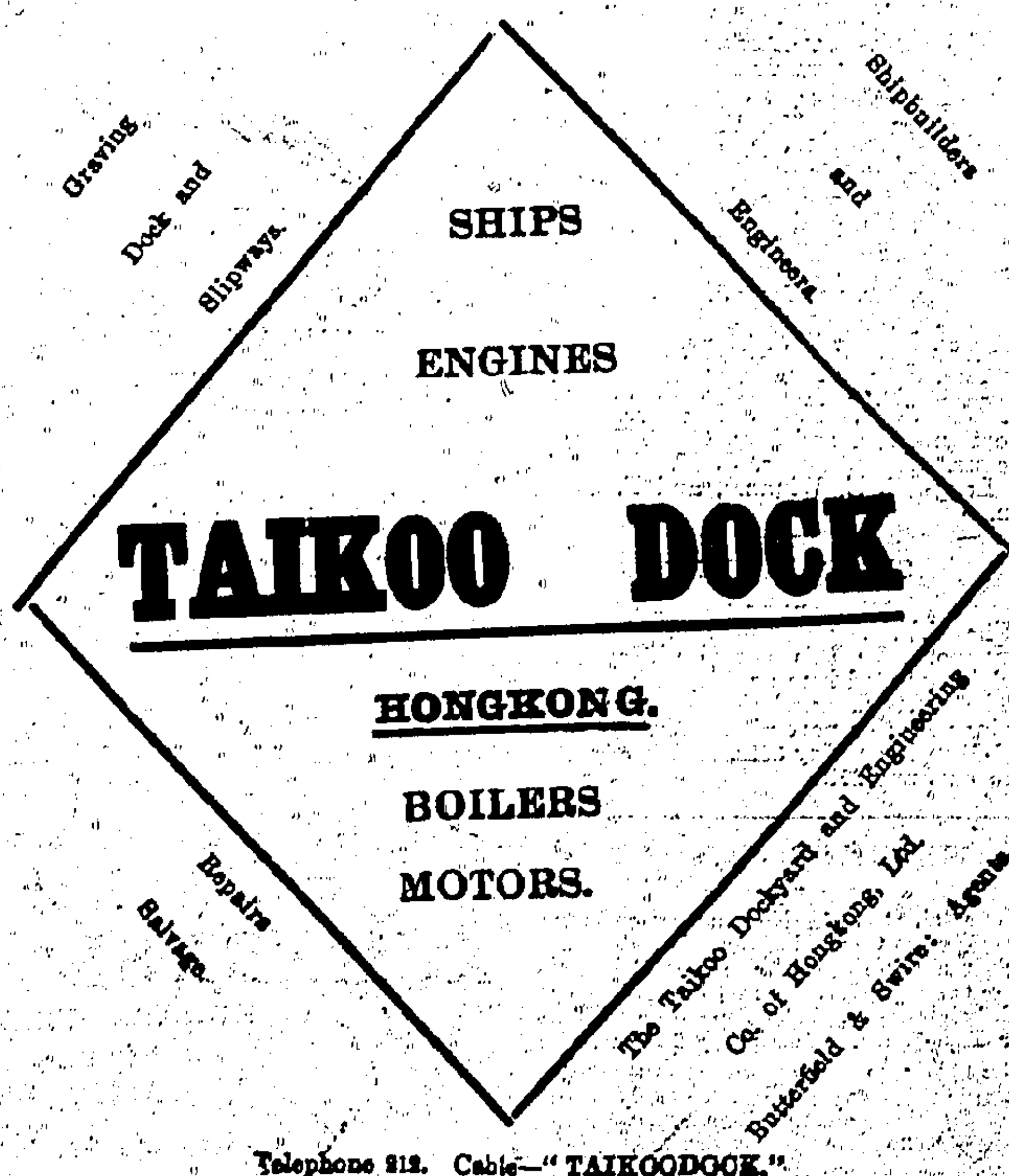
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FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to RHIRIA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to RHIRIA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKNELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On	2nd June, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On	3rd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"TIE-TEIN"	On	3rd June, Noon.
PARHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On	4th June, 10 A.M.
HONGKONG and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On	4th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On	5th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TUNGTAU	"CHIANAN"	On	8th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On	10th June, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"QUINNEBAUG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY,	2nd June, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. A. E. Stewart	FRIDAY,	6th June, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY,	10th June, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	DATE
RE "VENEZUELA"	June 10th, 1919.
RE "ECUADOR"	July 12th, 1919.
RE "COLOMBIA"	Aug. 13th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be overestimated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—
Telephone 41

COMPANY'S OFFICE is Alexander Building, Upper Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA & APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DUNERA	8th July	26th July

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... 14th June ... 5th July

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
JAPAN	19th June	SHANGHAI Only.
DUNERA	24th June	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets, Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports: Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (calling Manila)	Sunday,	22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATOBI MARU	Sunday,	12th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU	Friday,	13th June, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU	Friday,	27th June, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday,	26th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday,	2nd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU	Sunday,	16th June.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Saturday,	14th June.
SHINRYU MARU	end of June.	

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU	Wednesday,	26th June.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Saturday,	21st June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Saturday,	19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU	Sunday,	8th June, at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU	Tuesday,	17th June, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 222 & 223. E. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 15th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALIMO, CHUZ, RALEA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July, 15th
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th June
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 18th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 17th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

J. TOURNET.

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" ... Wednesday, 4th June.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th June.

Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June.

Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and Adelaide.

"NANKING MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 4th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th June, at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

Aug. 19th, 1919. July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Telephone 2274 and 2275. O. E. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, King's Building.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

The General Post Office will be open on Tuesday, 3rd June, from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.
There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.
The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.
The District Post Offices will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.
There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
MANILA AND AUSTRALIA	Tuesday	2nd June

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits and Bangkok	Haiyang	Monday, 2nd, 10 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamun	Monday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Liangchow	Tuesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quintanary	Tuesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chinghai	Tuesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.
Waihaiwei and Nienmen	Kaifong	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Hainan	Luchow	Wednesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Holbow and Bangkok	Fookang	Wednesday, 4th, 8.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Soshi Maru	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Takao	Suiyang	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hakien	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chenan	Tuesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tai	Tuesday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 10th, 1.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

SALES DEPT.—14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL,
OFFICE—KING'S BUILDINGS.

MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
LAUNCH BUILDERS.

WORKSHOP—138, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.
Repair work of any description.
Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).
Tinning a speciality.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG AGENTS FOR—

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

Fook Lee & Co.

METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.

Head Office: 2a, 2 & 4, Hiller St. Telephone 1174.
Branch Office: York Building, Chater Rd. Telephone 1950.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 1st			
Previous Day	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.13	29.82	29.81
Temperature	78	77	80
Humidity	43	03	89
Wind Direction	East	East	ESE
Force	3	3	3
Weather	3	0	1.3
Rain	1.3	0	0.14

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-NIGHT
8.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
8.15 p.m.—Concert Theatre.
TO-MORROW
King's Birthday.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 2nd to 8th June, 1919.

High Water.				Low Water.			
Days	Month	Time	Height	Days	Month	Time	Height
Mon.	2	11.18	4.2	Mon.	2	11.18	4.2
Tues.	3	11.18	4.1	Tues.	3	11.18	4.1
Wed.	4	11.18	4.0	Wed.	4	11.18	4.0
Thurs.	5	11.18	3.9	Thurs.	5	11.18	3.9
Fri.	6	11.18	3.8	Fri.	6	11.18	3.8
Satur.	7	11.18	3.7	Satur.	7	11.18	3.7
Sun.	8	11.18	3.6	Sun.	8	11.18	3.6

COMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

LONDON.		May 31st
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8 1/2	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 3 days' sight	3/8 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2	
PARIS.		
Bank Bills, on demand	530 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	547 1/2	
NEW YORK.		
Bank Bills, on demand	81 1/2	
Credits, at 30 days' sight	83 1/2	
BOMBAY.		
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.	
CALCUTTA.		
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.	
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.	
BANKERS.		
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.	
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
ON TOKYO.	On demand	159
ON MANILA.	On demand	169
ON SINGAPORE.	On demand	180
ON BATAVIA.	On demand	22
ON HAIKONG.	On demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.	On demand	413
ON HONGKONG.	On demand	5.60
Sovereigns Bank's Buying Rate		\$5.60
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per oz.		\$42.00
Silver per oz.		51d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

	Per cent.
Hongkong...20 cents piece	80.00 Discount.
Hongkong...10	0.01
Canton...10	0.01
Canton...10	0.01

WAI K & E.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central.

HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1893.

CHEESE CHEESE

We offer for sale

AMERICAN CHEESE

POTED

FRENCH

COULOMMIER

Cheese is rich in protein and butter fat hence an important and valuable food.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINCO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1898.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 27,500,000

Reserve Funds ... Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Pind, Shinghi, Makung, Tainan, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 2, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.

per annum may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1918.

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

INCORPORATED WITH THE

CHUNG NGOI BAN PO.

(Chinese Daily Press).

Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 101, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from & into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, F. 75,000,000

PAID UP, F. 27,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. F. 25,000,000

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES: Peking

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Yunnan, Vladivostok, Fookchow

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOUBERT, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Rest ... 750,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches: Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Koda Bharu, Rangoon, Colombo, Hongkong, Koda Bharu, Rangoon, Delhi, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. L. BANDES, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$12,579,900

Reserve Funds ... \$1,977,400

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(PEKING): Haining, Tungechow, (NORIN): Miyun, Chohien, Fushien, Nianlan, Hsinan, (CHINA): Hsinan, Foshan, Tientsin, Tangshan, Sangfang, Shuntai, Tangshan, Taming, Chohien, Weiden, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitaihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Haho, Hsinan, Taitaihar, Harbin, Dalny, Anjing, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailun, Ninguta, Kungchun, Liangyang, Fuyu, Yenchow, Kaitung, (HONAN): Hankow, Shao, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hsuehchow, Tungechow, (SOUTH): Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tientsin, Tientsin, Chefoo, Tientsin, Lintien, (SHANNI): Taiyuan, Yungsheng, Sinking, Tientsin, (HONAN): Kaitung, Chohien, Hsinan, (CHINA): Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, (FUJIAN): Fookchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Santau, (CHINA): Hankow, Shao, Ichang, (HONAN): Hankow, Shao, Ichang, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hsuehchow, Tungechow, (SOUTH): 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